

Scott, Bogart and Eddy were appointed the committee of Arrangements as contemplated in the above resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Duggan, the committee of Arrangements were instructed to select a suitable place for a State Burying-ground.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, December 27th, 1851.

The Senate was called to order by the President, pursuant to adjournment—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith—Roll called—Quorum present.

Mr. Eddy, from the committee of arrangements appointed on yesterday, made the following report, which was adopted:

COMMITTEE ROOM, December 27, 1851.

To the Hon. J. W. HENDERSON,

President of the Senate.

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to act in connection with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives, and also to confer with the officers and members of Austin Lodge No. 12, in arranging the funeral services on the occasion of the decease of our worthy, venerated and highly esteemed brother member, Gen. Edward Burleson, have agreed upon the following

PROGRAMME:

The two branches of the Legislature will repair to the residence of N. C. Raymond at half-past 9 o'clock, a. m., in procession, and return with the corpse in the following order:

Marshal.]	Chaplain.
Hearse with Distinguished Deceased.	
Pall Bearers.	
Relatives of the deceased.	
Orator.	
President and Ex-President of the Senate.	
Members of the Senate.	
Officers of the Senate.	
Speaker of the House of Representatives.	
Members of the House of Representatives.	
Officers of the House of Representatives.	
Citizens.	

After the ceremonies at the Capitol, the corpse will be taken charge of by the Masonic Fraternity and conveyed to the place of interment in the following order:

Pall Bearers.	Masonic Fraternity.	Pall Bearers.
	Hearse with Distinguished Dead.	
	Relatives of deceased.	
	The Senate.	
	House of Representatives.	
	Governor and Suite.	
	Heads of Departments.	
	Judges of Federal, Supreme and District Courts.	
	Officers of U. S. Army.	
	Mayor and Aldermen.	
Sons of Temperance.		
Distinguished Ex-officers and Soldiers of the Republic of Texas.		
Marshal.]	Citizens.	

Mr. Grimes offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be required to notify the Governor of the vacancy that has occurred in the Senate by the death of General Edward Burleson, Senator from the twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Travis, Hays and Gillespie.

On motion of Mr. Eddy, the Senate took a recess.

The recess having expired, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee of arrangements on the part of the Senate, announced to the Senate a communication from Austin Lodge No. 12, of Free Masons, to the effect that in compliance with the last request of the illustrious deceased, due preparation had been made by the said Lodge to inter the remains with Masonic honors; that the said Lodge were prepared to take charge of the body after the delivery of the eulogy, and requesting that the Legislature concur in the postponement of the completion of the funeral obsequies and the interment till to-morrow, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

On motion of Mr. Dancy, the Senate acceded to the proposition from the Lodge.

On motion, Messrs. Wilson, Parker and Gray were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that they were ready to proceed to the residence of Mr. Raymond, and accompany the body of the deceased to the Capitol.

Mr. Wilson reported that duty performed.

A committee from the House informed the Senate that the

House were ready to receive the Senate in their Hall to unite in procession according to the programme.

The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House, and both bodies formed in procession and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Raymond, where they received the remains, and then returned to the Capitol.

EULOGIUM OF MR. BRYAN.

The two Houses being in joint session, Mr. Guy M. Bryan delivered the following eulogium upon the character and services of the deceased:

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker,

Senators and Representatives:

It is right when a benefactor dies that his country should mourn him; that his memory should be honored, his good deeds recounted, and his virtues cherished by the living. One of the links to the great and glorious past history of the Republic of Texas is broken. The chivalrous soldier, the honest statesman, and the GOOD MAN, *is no more*. The grave will soon shroud from our view forever, the mortal remains of GEN. EDWARD BURLESON. But his good deeds, his virtues, and his character are *immortal*, they cannot die; they live with *us*, will live with our children's children, and future ages will love to cherish them, and point to the pages on which they shall be registered as among the brightest in the history of our country—the protecting shield to his name on earth, as they have been his credentials to Heaven.

In consequence of the very brief time that I have had to prepare these remarks, I have been able to collect but few facts in relation to General Burleson's early life.

General Burleson was borne in Buncombe county, North Carolina; he was married at the early age of sixteen, emigrated from Tipton county, Tennessee, in May, 1831, to Texas. He died on yesterday, (26th December,) thirty minutes past seven o'clock, a. m., aged fifty-three years.

Shortly after his arrival in Texas, he removed near the Colorado river, on the frontier of Austin's colony, where for many years he was the rallying point for the scattered settlers when attacked by the merciless savage. His name not only inspired confidence in the minds of the hardy pioneer, but was a sound of terror to the Indian; always ready to seize his rifle and rush to the aid of the helpless, he became among those hardy sons of the forest, the chosen chieftain in their many bloody battles. It was here that he obtained that experience

in command which fitted him afterwards to lead and direct the armies of Texas during her eventful revolution. In the fall of 1835, he was among the first to obey the call of the people of Gonzales, after they had beaten back the advance of Cos, and made their town forever memorable, as the *Lexington of Texas*. He earnestly commenced organizing the assembling volunteers as they came in at this point; this he found no easy task, on account of the reluctance on the part of the men to submit to any kind of military restraint. Through his exertions and the efforts of others, something like discipline was being established, when all his efforts were near being frustrated, by dissensions springing up in the midst of the camp, as to who should command.

In this crisis, entirely forgetful of himself, and mindful only of the interest of his country, he, in conjunction with others, dispatched an express to San Felipe de Austin, with an earnest appeal to Stephen F. Austin, (who was then chairman of the Central Committee of Safety,) to hasten to camp and take command of the army. Though worn down with disease, contracted in the dungeons of Mexico, Austin obeyed the call. Upon his arrival at camp, he was chosen by acclamation to the chief command, and Burleson was elected senior Colonel. Austin and Burleson were now the chief pillars of that little army, upon which the hopes of freedom and the destiny of Texas were suspended, each entertaining the fullest confidence in the other—they determined in council to march with their four hundred men, illy provided with the necessaries of life, undisciplined, and without artillery, upon a force four times their number, strongly fortified within a walled town and strong fort, with all the paraphernalia of war. They first met the enemy at the Salado, where after a brief, but triumphant struggle, they beat them back. Again and again they met the enemy, and with the same result, and finally, drove them within the very walls of the Alamo and San Antonio. In the absence of artillery, they were compelled to encamp beneath the walls and await the progress of events. Each week produced a series of brilliant feats at arms, worthy of the best days of chivalry, in which Burleson bore a conspicuous part; among the most prominent of these, is the "Grass Fight," where Mexicans never fought better, and balls never fell thicker. Burleson, by his rank, commanded, and was seen everywhere in the hottest of the fight, cheering on his men, reminding them of their past deeds, and the great prize for which they were fighting—the *freedom of Texas*.

The consultation in the mean time had met at San Felipe;

they looked around them and trembled for Texas, in the absence of all the resources essential for the prosecution of war. They must have a Franklin to send to their fatherland; all eyes were turned upon Austin; he was entreated by that body to leave the field of glory for the more peaceful, but important one of commissioner to the United States, to procure men, money, provisions and munitions of war. Ever willing to serve where he could do most good, he obeyed the call, satisfied that the interests of his country were safe in the hands of his old friend and fellow-soldier, Col. Burleson. The command thus devolved upon Burleson, placing him in the most painfully responsible position. He continued the siege until a favorable opportunity offered for storming the town. Entering into the views of the gallant and lamented Milam, it was agreed that Milam should beat up for volunteers to storm, while he with the remaining force would act as a corps of reserve, protect Milam's rear, and furnish such aid as circumstances should require. The town was stormed and taken—the fort surrendered, and Cos, with his whole force, was captured. With that clemency and benevolence which characterized his every act, General Burleson consented to parole Cos and his men, furnishing them with means to return to Mexico. In the spring of the following year, he was again called to the field to meet Santa Anna. Gen. Houston, in the mean time had been appointed to the chief command. They met at Gonzales, and commenced the organization of that spartan band, who had there agreed to dispute the passage with the conqueror of Mexico. The Alamo had fallen. Travis and his noble band had there built the funeral pile of Mexican tyranny in Texas, and upon it had offered up their lives as a sacrifice to the freedom of their country. This dreadful blow struck terror into the stoutest hearts. All Texas was in mourning; and with the fall of Fannin, for a time, hope almost fled the country. It was then that Houston and Burleson, and their worthy associates, experienced that deep sickness of soul which Washington felt when retreating with his handfull of ragged soldiers before superior numbers of the enemy, through the State of New Jersey. That black night of reverse was but the darkest hour before day—for the sun of Texian victory had not set, but only for a brief time waned. It rose triumphant over all clouds, and on the plains of San Jacinto, lighted Burleson and Texas to freedom and renown.

After the battle of San Jacinto and capture of Santa Anna, General Houston dispatched Burleson with part of his regiment to watch the retreat of the enemy out of the country. From

this time until he was elected Vice President, he was constantly in the field. He was in command of the regular army in the Cherokee war, where his usual good sense, experience and valor made him conspicuous among the chosen men of Texas.—When Vasques and Wall invaded the country, he was among the first to hasten to the frontier. When the Comanches, like an avalanche rushed down from their mountain homes, sweeping everything before them, even burning the very towns upon our coast, General Burleson was the first to raise the alarm, and rush to the rescue. He met and defeated the Indians in a pitched battle at Plum Creek.

During the Mexican war, when General Taylor called upon Texas for volunteers, Burleson was among the first to respond. And the Rio Grande and the heights of Monterey attest his patriotism and valor.

“The hero of thirty battles, he was never known to retreat.” Brave without rashness, cautious without timidity, benevolent without weakness, he was the friend of the vanquished, as he was the terror of the enemy. But, it was not only as a soldier that General Burleson was conspicuous; he shone in the more peaceful walks of life. As a statesman, he long held a prominent position in Texas. As the Vice President of Texas, as a candidate for the Presidency, as a Senator of the Legislature of the State since annexation, in all these positions he has been remarkable for his good sense, his honesty, his purity and his humility. No one who had so filled the public eye, could have worn honors more meekly than General Burleson. He was a man of softness and delicacy of feeling. He was as kind and gentle in his family, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men, as the most modest, benevolent and humane man could be.—He was a Free Mason and a Christian, and carried into his private and public life the practical exemplifications of the pure and ennobling doctrines therein taught. He was a *good man*, and as such we revere him. He was a patriot, and as such we love him. He was a benefactor, and for this we praise him.—He died as he had lived, in the *service of his country*. He has gone to his Creator who will reward him—that mighty God, who by this act admonishes us of our frailty—“what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.” A few days since and he was amongst us, strong and in robust health. Behold him now! There he is, cold and lifeless, with no ear to hear, no mouth to speak to the loved ones who throng around him. Old friend of my uncle—my own friend—the

friend of Texas, fare-thee-well! “*Your body is buried in peace, but your name liveth evermore.*”

Associates, Senators and Representatives, let this practical lesson teach us *what we are*; that though

“We sit within the Halls of State,
Or mount the Monarch’s throne;
Our names are lauded to the skies,
Yet earth is not our home;
We soon must leave the joys of earth
To wither, droop, and die;
Our grandeur, titles, wealth and power,
Must in the *cold grave lie.*”

A committee from Austin Lodge No. 12, then appeared and took charge of the remains.

The Senate then withdrew to their chamber; and,

On motion of Mr. Reaves, adjourned till Monday morning ten o’clock.

MONDAY, December 29, 1851.

The Senate was called to order by the President pursuant to adjournment—prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith—roll called—quorum present.

The journal of Saturday was read and adopted.

Mr. Bogart presented the petition of sundry citizens of the upper Trinity, praying that an appropriation be made to improve the Trinity river; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hart presented the petition of Charles A. Warfield; referred to the committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Reaves, chairman of the committee on Engrossed Bills, reported correctly engrossed the following bills, to wit:

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Richard Hall, deceased;

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Wesley Fisher, deceased;

A bill for the relief of George W. Parrish and Roswell Gorman: and

Joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, concerning indemnity for losses by Indian depredations in the State of Texas.

Mr. Taylor, chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of William Ford, and of the heirs at law of James W. Taylor, reported them back to